CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

NATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed beyond six months (at which time all subscriptions will be considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.

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Agricultural Department.

Fowl Meadow Grass.

At the Agricultural meeting last week at the State House, there was some notice taken of the fowl meadow grass which, so far as we know, originated in the Dedham meadows. It is a peculiar kind of grass, and is more valuable for stock than any of the water grasses with which the agricultural world has become acquainted. This grass will not flourish and sustain itself excepting in peculiar soils. They must not be very wet nor very dry—though the farmer at the meeting stated that he had sown the seed on upland with other seed and succeeded in obtaining a good harvest.

We learn that many acres of the Dedham meadows which once abounded in this kind of grass produce not half a crop at the present day—the dams of the Neponset have rendered some bottoms too wet for the grass and some too dry. We frequently find this grass in other meadows, and where it is inclined to come it should be favored—but our modern fashion of cutting meadow grasses early has a tendency to kill out this kind entirely as it will not continue long unless we let it ripen and till it has shed some of its seed for a new growth.

This is one of the few grasses which seems not to be injured by standing late in the field. It is green in the stalk when the seed is ripe and therefore may be cut late in the season. One advantage derived from cutting low meadow lands late is the allowing of time to the better kinds which abound most in seeds to get the advantage of the coarser blades.

MODE OF SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

The Commissioner stated to the meeting that he had seen the operation of our grass seed sower, and that it worked admirably. Our recent subscribers may not have been informed that there is a sowing machine, calculated for grain as well as grass seed, which costs no more than a good plough—this machine, or rather box, is placed on an axle having a pair of low wheels. The seed is put into the box, a horse drags the wheels—sows the seed—and buries it with a harrow which he drags, hitched to the wheels. The length of the box equals the width of the harrow.

African Sheep.

At the request of a friend we have just been to look at a lot of sheep now imported from Africa. They were procured by D. S. McCauly, Esq., our Consul at Tripoli, and sent to the Boston Society of Natural History—they are to be seen in Devonshire St. These sheep have an odd appearance—two of them are specimens of the double horn variety, two horns protruding far from each side of the head.—They all resemble goats as much as they do our common sheep—one has very long hair on his chin and dewlap—this is probably the *latest* fashion of wearing it in Tripoli and on Mount Atlas.

None of them have fine wool, and they are sent rather as a curiosity probably, though we know not the quality of their flesh. We learn there are many wild sheep of this kind in the inaccessible parts of the range of Mount Atlas in Africa.

A lump of Salæratus or Pearlash, crowded into the pipe of a poll evil or thistelows, two or three times, will cure this incurable disease.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Times of Sowing Grass Seeds.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 18, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir, I have a very good piece of land on a high hill, five acres of which last spring I laid down to grain and grass. I sowed nine dollars worth of grass seed upon it; it came up well, and grew until the middle of June, and then the drought killed it out; it is very bad to cultivate.—I wish to know your opinion as to the best way of managing it, whether it will do to sow grass seed upon it, on the snow, in the month of March, or would you suggest some other way by which to manage it.

I have read your valuable paper for more than a year, and am very much pleased with it. Please insert the information in your paper, and confer a favor upon a subscriber.

Yours respectfully,
ASA NELSON.

We often suffer much in consequence of sowing poor grass seed, or on account of sowing in the wrong season of the year, for we lose thus not only the expected harvest of hay, but on ploughing our lands again we turn under no green crop; the soil being wholly destitute of vegetable matter both above and beneath the surface.

We ought therefore to be very particular in regard to our time of sowing, and in regard to the seed we make use of. If our correspondent's land is in good heart, he may sow clover or other seed on the surface, on the snow in March, and much of it will be buried deep enough by the spring thaws and rains; and if he passes a roller over it early in spring he will bury it still better,—but as the land has now lain through one whole season, and is situated on a "high hill," the better mode will be to sow grass seed as soon as the snow is off, and bury it with an iron tooth harrow.

We have practised in this manner more than once when our grass was winter killed—and when the land is in good order the clover will make excellent pasturing through the summer—the southern clover should be sown *for pasturing*—it is much better for this purpose than the large northern. If our correspondent intends his hill for mowing, he will hardly be able to raise his clover or his herdsgrass high enough next summer for the scythe; but for pasturing he cannot do better than to sow a variety of seeds, and among them the Dutch honey-suckle, or white clover.

As the land is not easily tilled it may not be best to plough it up again at present, even if his object is a hay crop—he can sow his seed and let his cattle feed on it in the fall, and it will be tall enough for the scythe by another year. This will be better than to break the land up again, unless he has manure to put on it.

As many of us are getting into the practice of fall seeding for mowing lands whenever we can make it convenient to do it, finding that we are much more certain of succeeding than when we sow down with grain in the spring, we cannot advise our friend to break up his hard land for the purpose of seeding down again with grain and grass—it it were land of easy tillage, and he intended it for mowing, he might make it quite rich by ploughing in green crops next spring and summer, and early in the fall he might sow his herds-grass and his red-top without grain. These would produce heavy harvests the next year following. [Ed.

Ashes on Ploughed Lands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure your paper for several months past, and I think from the hints I have received that I can make my farm much more profitable than I have ever done. I know that manure is the main thing on any farm, but I do not recollect that you have given your opinion of the value of ashes. I hear very different accounts from those who have tried them, and I should like to know on what soils they operate best, I have land which is heavy with clay, and I have gravelly and sandy lands.

Yours, WALPOLE.

Jan. 22, 1840.

We have often spoken in the early numbers of our paper of the value of ashes on certain soils. From the numerous trials which we have made we are inclined to think ashes beneficial on all dry soils; but on wet and heavy grounds they are decidedly bad—they tend to make the soil still more heavy and retentive of moisture, and consequently they introduce moss. When sown on the surface, on heavy, clayey grounds, they will often increase the grass harvest at first, but as their tendency is to render soils more heavy and clammy, they should be applied to those only which are light.

We have heard some farmers object to putting ashes on their dry sandy soils, lest they should thus render them still more dry and light, but a very little reflection or experience may teach any one that the tendency of ashes is to render light soils more compact, and to make them retain moisture through the whole season.

Farmers on Long Island, N. Y., have often purchased leached ashes in Maine, and used them to good advantage. Much of the soil of that island is sandy, and those ashes have always there operated well. But why will the farmers on the Kennebec river sell these ashes—or why will they suffer the soap boilers to send them to a distance? It is because much of the land on the Kennebec is clayey, and a great majority of the farmers there think they are good for nothing as a manure. There is much land however on the banks of the Kennebec that would be greatly improved by the use of ashes, but we would not advise to put them in large quantities on any clayey soil. On greensward land small quantities of unleached ashes may often be used to advantage to give vegetation a start. These are full of lie, and they effect a very rapid decomposition of all the vegetable matter within their reach—therefore there can be no objection to putting small quantities of these unleached ashes into hills of corn or potatoes—the lye would work well to rot all the decomposable matter in the green-sward, while the quantity used could not much affect the soil after the first season.

Leached ashes may be purchased in many parts of Massachusetts for five or six cents per bushel—a cart load for a yoke of oxen might cost one dollar and a half—on any gravelly or sandy soils twenty loads of these to an acre would be a good dressing for any crop—and their beneficial effects will prove much more lasting than any kind of stable manure—they will alter in some degree the nature of the soil.

When ashes are used on corn hills, they should be applied as soon as the corn is planted—it is then less labor, and they operate quicker on the vegetable matter in the soil—but strong ashes must not be *put in the hill* with the corn—the lye will eat off the tender roots of the corn, and will often destroy the stalk. [Ed.

Imports and Exports.

Some superficial politicians think that when our imports exceed our exports, we are becoming poor, and that in order to show we are gaining in wealth, we must have what is sent out of the country amount in value to more than that which is brought in. This is a mistake. When more value is imported than is sent away, we are growing rich. The editor of the Boston Cultivator has the right notion on this subject. He says, if we can for several years in succession import goods of more value than that we export, it is as sure a sign of prosperity as it is to see a farmer purchasing lands or tools or manures to enrich his farm—he *may* not be growing rich—he may buy too much and ruin his credit. But suppose he is obliged to *reduce* his number of acres and his tools and his stock, the 'balance of trade,' as it is termed, is now in his favor. He *sells* more than he *purchases*. [Maine Cultivator.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. We see from the English papers, that several coal mines have been discovered in the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. These mines are said to be capable of being worked with facility, and they have the advantage of being very near the sea coast. This discovery is of course highly important to steam navigation, especially as the affairs of the East will cause steam armaments to be kept constantly in the Mediterranean, by the great European powers. In last February, some of this coal was essayed by one of the French steamers, and it was supposed that if the mines were regularly worked, they would furnish good produce to increase the revenue of the island.

The Town of Stow.

The first settlement in this town seems to have been made by two pioneers from Charlestown with their families about the year 1659. Their names were *Kettle* and *Boon*, and they settled upon lots which they purchased of the Indians. On the breaking out of King Phillip's war in 1675 these two being the only white families were alarmed for their safety and attempted to remove, but Boon was ambushed and killed by the Indians.

Stow was incorporated by its present name in 1683, and the first town officers were Serjeant Benjamin Bozworth, Thomas Stephens, Stephen Hall, Boaz Brown, and Joseph Freeman, selectmen;—Thomas Gates, constable. Stow lies about 21 miles westward from Boston, and is one of the towns of Middlesex county. The Indian names of the place were *Pompositticut*, and *Shabbakin*, from two "notable hills" which still adorn the settlement.

Stow is watered by Assabet river on which is a broadcloth factory. In 1837 there were two woollen mills with seven sets of machinery, and 55,000 yds. of cloth were manufactured, valued at $210,000—males employed, 40—females, 45. The value of boots and shoes here manufactured in that year was $18,905—males employed, 32—females, 30.

Much of the soil of the town of Stow is good, and there are many thrifty farmers in it. Hops of late years have been cultivated to considerable extent on the light soils. This article has never been raised, to our knowledge, in any of the towns in the south part of the county, while in the northern towns much attention has been bestowed upon its cultivation. A crop of hops is not considered an exhausting crop, and in some favorable seasons it proves very profitable.

Stow contained in 1837 one Congregational [illegible] and eleven hundred and thirty four inhabitants; and within a few years an academy has been established there. The first minister settled there was Rev. John Eveleth in 1700.

LIME-STONE AND LIME.

We understand that an excellent quarry of lime-stone rock has been discovered in this town within a few years past, and that it is expected to prove far superior to the Bolton lime. We have yet made no trial of lime from this town and cannot speak confidently on the subject. Some of our subscribers in Stow would oblige us by forwarding a particular account of this limestone.

Calves Running with Cows.

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet says: "My experience extends to many hundred cases, for upon the hills of Scotland it is the universal practice to permit the calves to remain with their dams during the summer, but such are never known or expected to make superior cows for the dairy, and for this reason.

Depend upon it, to make a deep milker, the bag must be periodically distended, and those who suppose that to allow the calves to remain with their dams through the summer would be to the injury of the cows, have not come to that conclusion without "reason or evidence. Besides, does not the writer in a measure admit the possibility of the case, when he thinks it possible that the cows under such treatment, might grow fat?—as they assuredly will—it is not often that cows, when kept to the pail are troubled with this inconvenience." [Kentucky Farmer.

How to Preserve Fish.

Fish can be kept alive several days, by means of spirituous liquors. Some kind may be preserved in winter for fifteen or eighteen days, and pike for twelve days, by placing a piece of bread soaked in brandy in their mouths, and burying them in snow, or even in straw or hay. In summer, beer or wine answers as a substitute for brandy, when they should be enclosed in moss or grass saturated with the same liquor. They are brought to action again by wrapping them up in wet linen, after having taken the piece of bread out of their mouths, and then putting them into fresh water. Eels are much more tenacious of life. It is sufficient to put them into a vessel with damp earth and fresh grass.

STATISTICS OF ARKANSAS. The total population of Arkansas is 95,642—inhabitants engaged in mining 76, agriculture 25,019, commerce 236, manufactures, &c. 1115, navigation of the ocean 7, navigation of canals, &c. 45, learned professions, &c. 272.

The Raspberry.

In a former number we have recommended the cultivation of this fruit. It is raised with less trouble than the common strawberry. Indeed it comes to perfection in the wilderness; and in many extensive tracts in Maine between the Kennebec and the Penobscot the hungry traveller may regale himself in the hedges scot free, from July to September. The raspberry delights in the society of loose rocks and of stone walls which serve to render the soil on which they lie more light and free. Heaps of rocks also destroy in many places all other vegetation, and the raspberry here avails itself of its tall figure and shoots up to a great height. It often continues bearing for six weeks.

The following observations are from one of Doctor Alcott's books, "*The Young Housekeeper*," in which he strenuously urges the cultivation, by female hands, of such wholesome fruits as the raspberry and the strawberry. The Doctor says:

The raspberry, in its nature, is a good deal like the strawberry, being cooling, gently laxative, and, in the language of medical books, anti-septic—by which is meant that it corrects, in the stomach and bowels, especially during the hot weather, any putrid tendency. It is also spoken of by foreign writers as possessing the same general medicinal properties. It is as nutritious as the strawberry, and I am sometimes inclined to think more so; and it does not more readily become acid in the stomach.

The raspberry grows wild, in the greatest abundance, in many parts of our country; and even in this condition is highly valuable as an article of food. But it is, like the strawberry, easily cultivated; and what renders it as worthy of our attention as the strawberry, if not more so, is the fact that it flourishes so well in our northern climate, and in wild, rocky places and light soils; whereas the strawberry requires a soil somewhat excellent. It must, however, be admitted, that a good soil improves the raspberry as much as it does the strawberry.

Agricultural Papers.

The importance of agricultural papers is daily becoming more evident, and more generally acknowledged by the intelligent portion of the community. Their rapid increase in number and patronage in the last few years; and the fact of scientific and literary men giving them a fair support, in addition to that of practical farmers, shows the increasing interest felt by the American people in the cause of agriculture—one of our main sources of national wealth, prosperity, and happiness. Prominent politicians are giving more of their time and attention to this subject; and some honorable instances might be mentioned of their persevering and successful efforts. But practical farmers compose that portion of society which must be looked to, for the important reforms and actual improvements in the system of agriculture, by the dissemination of scientific and experimental knowledge. They are "the bone and sinew of the country;" and ought to be made its ornament. Washington felt the flame of patriotism within his bosom, when he said, "I know of no pursuit in which more real or important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture." He was in continual correspondence, while residing on his farm, with the most distinguished agriculturists in this country and in England, communicating the results of his experiments, and receiving like information in return. At that day, agricultural papers were scarcely known, and the means of improvement and profit from the experience of others, was limited. Now we are supplied with papers conducted by gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and scientific and practical knowledge; and it is to be regretted that our farmers do not more generally avail themselves of this superior advantage, offered at so low a price as to be almost a gift. * * *

The "*Boston Cultivator*" is published in newspaper form—one page devoted to farming, gardening, and mechanic arts; the remainder filled with interesting intelligence, news of the day, &c.—making together an entertaining and useful paper. Price, $2 in advance. [Hunterdon, (N. J.) Gazette.

QUINCE BUSHES. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, at Norwich, Ct., says that while Quince bushes were generally killed in Connecticut last winter, he noticed a cluster of them standing in his native garden, just as they did forty years ago, and that the secret of their safety, he presumes, may be the fact that they stand close under the north side of a stone wall, which so shades them as to retard the starting of the sap until the hard frosts are over.

Twelve Month's Clock.

We extract the following, from the Newark Daily Advertiser, the editor of which, says:—

"An esteemed correspondent, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, has furnished us with the following account of an important invention by a modest and ingenious mechanic of this city. We take great pleasure in thus bringing it before the public."

"I see in your paper a notice of a *Clock* recently invented by Aaron D. Crane of this city. Having had some opportunity of seeing and testing its movement, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is a most remarkable piece of mechanical ingenuity, and must form quite an epoch in the history of Horology. Mr. Crane's ingenuity has been exhibited on former occasions. The clock which he erected in the steeple of Trinity church, in this city, is probably unequalled, as a chronometer, by any in the United States. During the past season it has hardly, at times, varied more than a minute in a month. The time-keeping part is down in the body of the steeple, just above the front door by which you enter the church, 60 feet below the dial; while the only connexion is a slender wire. Of course it is entirely unaffected by wind or weather, and always indicates the true time, even when the hands on the external dial are stopped by incrustations of ice, or any derangement in the works above. The principle on which the clock is constructed, is precisely that of a ship chronometer, only that the pendulum is used in place of the balance. The pendulum, therefore, is wholly detached, and there is the least possible amount of friction.

But Mr. Crane's genius was not satisfied to rest here. His busy mind was continually on the alert, until one of those accidents, as it were, which have ushered in almost all the great discoveries of modern times, suggested to him a new and simple plan by which to measure the progress of time. He had for some purpose or other suspended a weight by a slender spring, and given it an impulse which communicated a rotary motion. After a certain time the motion was reversed by the re-action of the spring. We have seen the same thing probably an hundred times. Many an apple fell before Newton's time, and many a tea-kettle lid was raised before Fulton made his steamboat. But it was reserved for a mechanic of our city to apply so simple a movement to the art of time-keeping; it was the thought of an instant, and I well remember the expression of countenance, when he came to me immediately afterward, and communicated his discovery. It certainly was with the feeling if not in the language of Archimedes, when he rushed forth from his bath with the solution of the problem respecting Hiero's crown.

The principle once discovered there was still great difficulty in its application, and it has not been until after months (nearly a year, indeed,) of patient study and toilsome labor, that he has at length brought his plan to perfection, and produced a clock—the fellow of which the world has never seen. In the train which belongs to the time-keeping part there are but four wheels—two additional being required for striking. The whole is moved by one power hardly equal to that of an eight-day clock,—and when once wound up will go with the sun *throughout his annual course*. In bulk, it is about equal to the common French mantel clock, and can be made to suit any taste or fancy. But its most remarkable property and greatest excellency, is the extreme accuracy with which it is calculated to keep time. A great variety of experiments have enabled him to apply a spring which is perfectly isochronal, and of course when properly regulated, the movement must be entirely faultless. Having now secured a patent, as well in Europe as in this country, the clock will doubtless soon be before the public, when they can judge for themselves."

NATIVE STEEL. The Buffalo Advertiser says, that in prosecuting the survey of the contemplated route of the Ogdensburgh and Champlain Railroad, iron ore was discovered, having the extraordinary property of yielding, by the simple process of smelting, a substance convertible at once into tools and cutlery instruments of the best quality, in other words, *native steel*. The fact is attested by the respectable scientific gentleman engaged in the survey.

TIN. Governor Page, in his message to the New Hampshire Legislature, announces the discovery of tin ore in Coos county, at the base of the White Mountains, so pure as to yield thirty or forty per cent—one of the good results of a geological survey of the State, and more important, as the same kind of ore has not been found in any part of the country, of sufficient value to pay for the working.

Of one thousand patients admitted into the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, four hundred and fifty have been restored to their families in perfect health.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Dr. Walker and the Lowell Institute.

Doctor Walker of Cambridge has been lecturing for some time under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. It is to be lamented that the wishes of the late generous founder of this Institution should not be more fully realized—only a small portion of those who would like to attend being able to obtain seats.

The Doctor has been discussing the highly interesting questions relating to natural religion, and the whole community ought to become acquainted with his views—they have nothing of a sectarian character, and all denominations of Christians should feel equally interested in enquiries which tend to confirm the positive teachings of prophets and holy men of ancient times. In religion as in other matters we must advance or we shall lose ground—we cannot remain stationary.

It is gratifying to candid religionists of all descriptions that neither naturalists nor meta-physicians have been able to detect any errors of substance in what are denominated the sacred writings—by this we do not mean that every chapter and verse have been handed down from age to age without interpolation or subtraction, and that we always obtain the precise meaning of ancient seers who write in languages so different from our own. Indeed, if this were the case what would be the use of teachers or explanations! Mankind come not at once to their full bodily growth, and it seems the order of Providence that we should make gradual advances in all knowledge. Who will not agree that we have not now more rational views of religion than the ancient Jews had.

It is sometimes objected that no ancient teachings should be regarded in any other light than as profane history, because if those were inspired teachings they must necessarily be so plain that none could mistake their meaning. One answer to this is, that no serious enquirer can now make any fatal mistakes, coupled with "the light within," "which lighteth every one," all can understand the substance of the ancient writings. But if this objection were valid we might argue against the probability of the rotation of the earth, and every other modern discovery, because the ancients who had the same natural powers bestowed upon them by the Creator, as modern philosophers have, could not make the same discoveries. We might argue that the sight of the eye was not the gift of the Creator, because long experience and practice in us are required before we can ascertain the distances of the true motions of bodies, and that an eye formed by a perfect being would necessarily lead us to the truth at a single glance.

It is surely more reasonable to say that knowledge was intended by the Creator to be progressive—that the "eyes of history" as well as the eyes of the body were intended to lead us to investigation, rather than to place us at once on the pinnacle of perfection.

Doctor Walker reviews the notions of Locke, and of more modern metaphysicians. Locke, it will be recollected, laboured hard and long to refute the ancient doctrine of innate ideas—he considered the infant mind as blank paper, capable of receiving various impressions or ideas, but bringing none from its Creator into the world with it. This doctrine brought down a host of anathemas upon him from churchmen—they considered it as undermining the foundation of the doctrine of immortality. But Locke's doctrines were very popular for a time, more so than at present. Metaphysicians have ever been laboring to point out the nature of man as different from that of inferior animals, but they have not been very successful. It is found that elephants, horses, dogs, all have something much akin to mind. They can acquire ideas—they reflect—they remember—they compare—they judge. It seems as impossible to show that these animals have no innate ideas as that man has none.

We cannot perceive, therefore, why so much importance should be attached to the question, whether man is born or created with innate ideas—not at least unless it can be shown that in this respect he differs materially from other animals. As to the means by which we acquire our powers it is immaterial whether they are the direct gift of the Creator, or whether they are acquired through the faculties with which he has furnished us. We do not intend to intimate that there is no difference between the nature of man and of other animals—we have spoken only of the evidence which some philosophers rely on to establish the distinction.

The hope of immortality seems deeply rooted in every human breast, but of this we can discern no trace in the brute creation. This hope was source at once of comfort, or to most have had the greatest given bias of acquiring it—and one important point for him who relies on the evidence of natural religion is, "Was this faculty, power, or separation, given to deceive and mock him?" He was it given for the noblest purposes, to excite his views and encourage him to prepare for a more perfect state of existence?

UNITED STATES BANK. Thayer & Co. of this city brought a suit on the bills of this bank for more than a million of dollars, claiming 12 per cent. interest for neglect to pay on demand—judgment in the lower court was given against the bank and the institution appealed. The suit is now compromised and the plaintiffs have received their cash—they took up with six per cent.

RESUMPTION. We learn that the Georgia Banks are required by the State to resume specie payments on the first of February. Some of the Baltimore Banks are holding back on the ground that it will be to their interest to pay no specie at present—we know the public will teach them better. Will their legislature indulge them longer?

SCARLET FEVER. This complaint prevails extensively at Chippewa.

Farmers' Meeting in the State House.

On Thursday evening the Farmers met again in the State House. Mr. Colman produced and read several authorities to prove that he was not alone in the opinion that the after crop of clover caused the slavers in horses. Mr. Cole said there were various opinions on the subject, but he thought horses never ate any of the lobelia plant, and he suggested that this was full to blow as early as the clover—he thought there were several other plants that would produce slaver. He thought clover not so rich as other hay—thought that no grass should be cut till it was fully grown and the seed formed—he repeated what he said the night before, that he had understood the southern clover to be later in coming to maturity than the northern.

Mr. Putnam, editor of the N. E. Farmer, said the best time of cutting grass was a very important inquiry. He knew that chemists had undertaken to analyze the different grasses, and to determine the quantity of nutritious matter to be found in hay cut at different times, but to his opinion the analysis produced by the stomach of the animal was the best criterion of the nutriment to be found in each kind—he said the real question was not whether there was more or less nutriment in the fodder, but whether the cattle derived more nourishment from it in one case than in the other.

Mr. Colman enquired when was the best time to cut grass—he thought there was much nutriment in the buts of corn stalks.

Mr. Cole spoke of chemical analysis, and said his experience taught him that grass when fully grown at the time of cutting was most nutritive.

Mr. Cushman of Bernardstown thought it best to let grass stand till it was pretty fully grown.

Dr. Pratt of Hopkinton thought that the right time of cutting must be when the grasses were in full bloom. He spoke of the time of cutting rye also—said when it tasted the kernel would perish—he thought the juices of the stalk then went back into the ground. As to Lobelia the Doctor said he did not believe that horses ever ate any of it, he never had seen them, and he did not think any class would chew it excepting the Indian family. It was replied to him that no other class ever employed doctors.

Mr. Putnam made some observations on the subject of top-dressing, and said he had seen the very best effects produced by the application of a compost formed of muck and ashes—he once spread on some as late as June, and it brought up a very luxuriant growth of honey suckle. He spoke also of the saving to be made by cutting up fodder for cattle—that his father had saved two tons in a few months by cutting the fodder for his stock.

The editor of this paper enquired whether the different opinions on this subject could not be reconciled—he thought that nothing could be gained by simply chopping up fine the very best of hay—hay that animals would eat up perfectly clean without chopping, provided the animals had abundant leisure for eating—but when they had not, or when straw and the poorer kinds of hay were to be fed to them, much might be saved by chopping fine and mixing meal with the fodder, by which means the whole would be eaten—that we cannot always give our cattle time to eat, and that stage horses could fill themselves sooner on cut fodder than on uncut, and they would then have more time to rest.

Mr. Colman then rose and we seriously thought at first that he intended to oversee our whole theory, which it had taken us two whole minutes to deliver and one minute and a half to plan, but luckily for the stability and permanence of our cob-work, a new thought struck him and he told us how much hay a horse would eat daily without grain, and how much less with grain, and proved most conclusively that grain and hay were better for a horse than hay alone, —and he considered them cheaper also. He told how cheaply he had kept a yoke of oxen—but we cannot recollect precisely how little meal and how little hay it took to feed them a week—we had no occasion to question the statement, as half a dozen others were ready to take the opposite side and enquire how it was possible to keep the oxen on so little food.

Mr. Collamore of Pembroke said a few words on cutting grass—he thought it should not be followed to stand till the heads were filled with seed, but we could not hear all his remarks.

A member from New Braintree—we have not his name—made some enquiries as to the price of hay, and in allusion to a statement of ours that hay in the county of Berkshire had commanded fifteen dollars per ton on the average for thirty years past, he said it would not command half that sum at this time in New Braintree—he seemed to think we had set the price too high.

Mr. Jaques, of the Ten Hills Farm in Charlestown, was requested to make some statements in regard to his stock, and the milk and the cream which he obtained from the cows. Mr. J. is an amateur in the stock line, and he has certainly some extraordinary cattle. He has a cow which gives exceedingly rich milk—he says he has made seventeen pounds of butter from her in a week. It is his practice to save the strippings separate from the bulk of the milk—these strippings, in last two quarts of the milking are always cream, and in one minute he says he has churned half a pound of butter in a bowl. Indeed he often turns this milk or cream to butter in presence of his friends—from four quarts of the bulk he obtains a pound of butter. The meeting was adjourned to next Thursday evening—subject for discussion, Live Stock.

DR. ELDRIDGE'S JURY. This unhappy body of men have now been confined for more than a week in Philadelphia for the sins of Eldrige whom they can neither agree to convict nor to discharge. A northern Jury would have rebelled and set up for themselves in Faneuil Hall in less than half the time.

COMMODORE STEVENS. The funeral of this much respected officer was attended at Washington by a large number of public functionaries.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the 13th inst. which did considerable damage to the office of the Louisiana Courier.

Reviews.

THE NEW WORLD. We have received several numbers of this very valuable paper which is published weekly at New York by J. Winchester and edited by Park Benjamin, Esq. It makes a very handsome appearance and none of our exchange papers are better filled than this.

The editor will oblige by sending us his *quarto* form instead of his folio sheet, which is quite too broad for our grasp.

THE YOUNG WIFE, *by Dr. Alcott*, has reached its ninth edition. The ladies still patronize the Doctor notwithstanding all he says against tea and coffee. He has given some excellent economical rules to the young wife, and speaks like one who knows something of the trouble of having servants. He advises the young wife to be her own servant.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER is the title of another of the Doctor's works. This has reached its fifth edition and is a valuable book. An extract from it will be found on our first page.

George W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill, is the publisher of both these volumes which are handsomely printed and bound.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. The January number of this highly valued production is on our table. It treats in an able and lucid manner of subjects highly important to the merchant, the manufacturer and the philanthropist. We shall take occasion to make extracts occasionally from this work. The present number treats of the Opium trade—a general Bankrupt Law—Turkey and Egypt—the coal business of the United States and of many smaller matters.

SAXTON & PIERCE, 133 1-2 Washington street, are agents for this city.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM, is the title of a neat Magazine which the author proposes to publish monthly—it is calculated for young people, but the writer says older ones may read it when they have leisure.

Mr. Merry gives an account of his own "experiences." He says he is inclined to think that among the various pleasures of life talking is one of the greatest—eating and drinking are good things enough, but their duration' Hov short!

We heard of a Paddy who wished his neck as long as his arm, and then it wud'nt be all over so quick.

Published by Bradbury & Soden, 108 School st.

The Great Missourium.

The Boston Courier of Thursday contains a short account of the huge animal whose bones have been recently discovered in the county of Benton in Missouri. This name is new to us but "Missourium" indicates the place where the bones were found and it is presumed that Missouri will find but few rivals who will be entitled to the honor of finding such a monster within their limits. The Louisville Journal says the skeleton was dug up on a large spring on the margin of a creek called Pomone or Terre—an Indian tradition pointed out the exact spot where it lay—that these animals once destroyed the Indian and the buffalo at a fearful rate.

The bones were found buried 16 to 20 feet deep and in a good state of preservation—the skeleton is 32 feet long and [illegible] of carcass is 20 feet. It is web-footed and it is four feet across the toes. The upper jaw has two tusks which project out like a hog's and then incline back towards the body; from point to point the direct distance is 15 feet. The animal is supposed to be amphibious. Arrow heads were dug up in the same spring and human bones of gigantic size.

CONGRESS. Through the Journal of Commerce received yesterday we obtained the proceedings of Congress up to Tuesday evening.—The House was engaged on the Treasury Note Bill, and Mr. Duncan of Ohio concluded a long speech which he commenced on Monday.

The principal attraction was the Senate, which was engaged on the Distribution Bill. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Tallmadge spoke.—Mr. B. expressed the opinion that foreign capitalists to stroll our elections—Mr. T. said he could account for the result of the recent elections, without going across the ocean.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. *The Senate* was yesterday engaged on a resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to pay certain expenses in regard to the boundary line.

The House was talking again on the subject of education and the Board of Education. Mr. Dodge of Hamilton was speaking at 12 o'clock.

Shocking Affair.

On Thursday, Jan. 21, in Concord, N. H. a man named Rufus Orcutt was committed to the Bridewell in the basement story of the wooden block of buildings nearly opposite the Post Office in this place, on the complaint of his wife that when intoxicated he had previously attempted to take her life, and had threatened to do so on the day the complaint was made. Soon after his imprisonment, the Bridewell was discovered to be on fire, and as soon as assistance could be obtained, the door was broken open and Orcutt taken out so dreadfully burned that he was at first thought to be dead, but medical aid being immediately rendered, he was partially recovered and survived until Sunday morning last. Orcutt is supposed to have purposely set on fire with a match the straw deposited in the cell, this causing his own death, and, but for a timely discovery, exposing the most populous part of the town to destruction by fire. Orcutt was formerly sentenced to the State Prison for life on the charge of manslaughter, but on frequently pardoned out. Having been imprisoned in the Bridewell when under the influence of evident spirits, we understand that he had threatened to burn the building and himself if sent there again.

The store of Murphy Harris, in Clinton, Parish of Feliciana, Lou., was robbed on the 8th inst., and David Clark, the clerk of the establishment, was murdered. The robbers entered the store on pretence of making some purchases, and while the clerk was waiting upon them, he was struck on the back of the head with a hatchet. The blow fractured his skull, and he died immediately. The villains then carried off the desk containing between two and three hundred dollars in money, and various other articles.

A poor woman was run over by the Hudson cars in New York, a few days since, and one of her legs cut completely from her body. But little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22. *In the Senate.* Several communications from the War and Navy Departments, in answer to resolutions, were received by the Senate.

Several bills, principally of a private nature, were reported; and the Senate then took up the pre-emption bill. Mr. Buchanan replied to Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Calhoun commenced some remarks, but gave way to another to adjourn.

In the House. An attempt was made to take an appeal from a decision of the Chair on the day before, rejecting a petition; but the House refused to suspend the rules, and, by a vote of 104 to 70, took up the Treasury Note Bill, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Rhett continued his argument in favor of the bill. He said that with the aid of the bill the government would have two millions over the expenses of 1841.—He denied the need of a loan as proposed by Mr. Barnard, or of an increase of duties; he said he believed the "compromise act" was unconstitutional—denied that it established a principle of action beyond the day of its limitation, and maintained that no duties could be collected under it, after the 6th of March, 1842. He thought the Tariff question should not be touched now, but left to the next administration.

Mr. Nesbitt of Georgia, followed in a speech of an hour and a half. He was opposed to all duties, except such as were required to meet the wants of the Government; and that money being wanted, the better way was to raise it under the Tariff act of 1833, instead of waiting till it expired. He said all duties should be for revenue, and so light as not to affect importations; and denied the principle of protection. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23. *In the Senate.* The discussion of the pre-emption bill was continued. Mr. Calhoun made a speech, in answer to Mr. Webster, which he concluded by averring that if the new administration established a National Bank, and followed it up with a tariff, and added the Distribution to this, then there would be a revolution, and an end of Government.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that the ardent temperament of the Senator from South Carolina, led him to attach more importance to the subject before the Senate than it deserved.—Nothing ought to be held in higher regard than the union of the States. The plan of distribution, and the other named by the Senator, instead of being revolutionary, were eminently conservative in their character. Instead of being irritating, they were healing. Instead of injuring the States, or any portion of them, he believed they would be found of injury to no one of them, and of benefit to the whole.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., spoke at length in support of the bill, and in opposition to every substitute that has been proposed.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, followed, on the other side of the question. After Mr. L. had concluded, the House transacted some unimportant business, and then adjourned till Monday.

Police Court.

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. Robert Sherwood, a man about 60 years of age, was brought before the Police on Saturday, under the charge of stealing.

In December, 1838, the store of Messrs. Drew and Harvey, gold beaters, No. 4 Water street, was entered by false keys, and gold and silver leaf, foil and tools, to the value of $440, were stolen and carried away. The leaf was in Latin books, checked with the private mark of the firm. No part of the goods had been found until very recently. A few days since, Sherwood went to Whitney's auction store, on Washington street, and offered one of the books containing the gold leaf, for sale, at a price much less than its real value. He was asked why he did not go to the regular dealers in that article to sell it, but replied that he could get more for it than the goods would bring at auction. He made some reply which was not very satisfactory. They however concluded to take the goods on commission, and advanced him about half what he asked. They then sent about to the persons dealing in that article, to make inquiry, and Messrs. Drew & Harvey went and examined the book which contained the leaf, and found their private mark on the back. The property was fully identified, and Sherwood was bound over in the sum of $800, to appear at the next term of the Municipal Court.

The prisoner stated that he had lived in Westboro' where he purchased the goods, and also that he had lived in Lynn.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. John McNaughton, Jeremiah Murphy and Thomas Swanton for an assault on James McLaughlin and Hayes.—It took place at a house in Broad street rented by Edward Poxar and a part of it occupied by John Murphy. There was a kind of a party given there and on the breaking up of it they got into a regular row. The persons most injured could not identify Swanton or McNaughton and they were discharged. Murphy was fined $5 and costs.

STEALING. Samuel Hays alias James Hughs was brought in, charged with stealing an over coat valued at $15, in the pocket of which was a wallet containing $11 in money, and an ivory rule of the value of $1, the property of Kirk Boots. The over coat was taken from the entry of the house No. 40 Chamber street, occupied by Mrs. Ann Boots. He was arrested on another charge and the over coat found on him. He was required to give sureties in $100 to appear at the next Municipal Court.

Subsequently he was brought in again at the complaint of John Morrison, No. 52 Commercial street, for having stolen a frock coat. The charge was fully made out and he was bound over in $100.

Shock of an Earthquake.

This morning, at about twenty minutes before six o'clock, as a friend lying in Broome street reports to us, he perceived a distinct rocking of his bed—he being then awake and perfectly collected—which was followed by a hoarse rumbling sound, that continued several seconds. He rose from his bed, and found the ladies of the family roused by the rattling of the hall stove-pipe and the falling of the top of the stove.

After this gentleman had told his story, several others came in, living at intervals from the Battery to Canal place, all stating the same general fact, of having been startled by the rocking of their beds, the shaking of the house, and the continuous dull rumbling sound that followed.

The same occurrences were noted at Jersey City, Weehawken, and Williamsburg, on Long Island.

The time, as noted by all, was from twenty five to twenty minutes before six o'clock. The sky clear and almost cloudless, and the weather mild.

It seems impossible to doubt that these phenomena were occasioned by the shock of an earthquake. If so, we shall hear more of it from South America or the West Indies. [New York American.

FROM FLORIDA. The Savannah Georgian of the 18th inst. says—By the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, arrived yesterday (Sunday) forenoon from Pilatka, we have received intelligence that some 500 or 600 Indians had presented themselves at the different posts—a few at each, whether to leave the country or not is not known.

It is reported that an attack was made on Fort Walker not long since, and some persons killed. This may or may or may not be so, but our informant thinks it is true.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27. *In the Senate.* A petition of Moses Carter and others, for alteration of the time for choosing County Commissioners; of Peter Spaulding Jr. and others, for payment of the County for militia services in 1838; of Geo. Motley and others, for a modification of the law relating to the trustee process; of the third religious Society in Dorchester, for authority to tax the pews in their meeting house; of Phineas Fish of Marshpee, for redress of certain grievances, and of sundry inhabitants of Marshpee, in aid of the above petition, were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

The report on an order relating to Bank returns was accepted. The report was that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order of the 23d inst, that the Committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of so amending the 65th sec. of the 36th chap. of the Revised Statutes as to have the returns of each and every bank show the whole indebtness of all their directors and the greatest indebtedness of any one director.

A resolve from the House in relation to the suit of the State of Rhode Island against this Commonwealth, was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House. Several petitions and remonstrances were as usual presented and referred.

The House took up the orders of the day, the first article in which was the resolve authorizing the Executive to draw warrants for the payment of the Attorney General, for his services in maintaining this Commonwealth in the suit between it and Rhode Island. The question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, restricting his pay to his travelling expenses, which question was soon put and the amendment rejected. After a little more debate, principally on the question whether or no the Attorney General was obliged to maintain the rights of the Commonwealth, *in all Courts* whatever, without further pay than his salary, the bill passed to be engrossed.

The next subject was the bill reported by the special Committee on the subject, repealing the laws against intermarriage of the two races.

Mr. Gardner moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute a new bill, which should allow the intermarriage between persons of different color, and consider the issue of such union legitimate, but deprive the husband of holding his wife's property as tenant by the courtesy, and the wife of his by right of dower. He advocated his amendment and opposed the bill in a spirited speech after his own peculiar manner; in which he entered into a narrative of the manner in which *the first wife* was formed, argued that Ethiopians should be called Arabians, and that the Supreme Being himself had drawn a line of prohibition between the two races.

His amendment was declared to be rejected by the Speaker, but Mr. Gardner, to make all sure, called for a division of the House, and the vote being counted the amendment proved to be rejected, ayes 15, nays 150.

The question then recurred upon the original bill, and after about an hour and a half of the usual debate on the question, enlivened if not enlightened by an almost personal attack of Mr. Bradburn upon Mr. Lunt of Newburyport, and a reply from that gentleman, the yeas and nays having been ordered, the House *refused* to pass the bill to be engrossed, yeas 140, nays 214.

After concurring with the Senate in an order of notice on the petitions of the Newburyport Bridge Co., the House adjourned at a little after 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28. *In the Senate.* Wm. C. Plunkett, a Senator elect from Berkshire, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The petition of John Hilton of Lynn, for compensation for boarding a horse which was injured in the service of the Commonwealth; of Urah Claflin and others for incorporation as a Horse-thief detecting society, were appropriately referred.

Mr. Hastings from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolve granting $170 to Truman Curtis, for services in aiding a criminal prosecution —which was ordered to a 2d reading.

The orders of the day were taken up.

[illegible] of Co. Commissioners was amended by striking out that part which proposes to commit said papers to the Committee on the Judiciary and accepted.

Mr. Thompson from the Committee on Prisons, reported that it is inexpedient to Legislate on an order of the 21st inst, relating to the labor of prison convicts. Said report was made the order of the day for Friday.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on an order relating to trees standing near boundary lines, was taken up, and placed with the orders of the day.

In the House. The first debate this morning was on an order offered by Mr. Dwight of Springfield, limiting the secretary—in performing the duty laid upon him by an order offered by Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell, on the 13th inst, (which required a report of the names and dates of commissions, &c. of all officers appointed by the state executive, with the amount of their salaries, fees, or compensation in whatever form,) to a report of those officers and their salaries, who receive a specific compensation from the State Treasury.

This order Mr. Tarbell took in great dudgeon. It was rejecting an order of inquiry. It was breaking down his grand scheme of letting the people see where the money of the state went to. He took praise to himself for having kept his mouth shut so much during the session, but if such a course as this was adopted he should feel compelled to speak, to let the House and the people know how they were kept in the dark. He moved to amend by striking out the whole of Mr. Dwight's order and substituting one more like his own of the 13th inst. Mr. Dwight replied to the arguments of Mr. Tarbell and remarked that as to that gentleman keeping his mouth shut, he doubtless deserved some thanks, but he thought some of the credit should be given to the people, who by their recent vote, had shut it up so effectually.

The question being taken, after several other gentlemen had expressed their opinions on the other side, Mr. Tarbell's amendment was *rejected*.

That gentleman then called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Dwight's order, and they were granted, a vote of *one fourth* only being required for that purpose; and the question being taken was decided in the affirmative, yeas 232, nays 126.

Mr. Bradburn of Nantucket, moved that the House reconsider the vote by which it refused to pass to be engrossed the bill concerning the intermarriage of blacks and whites.

Immediately Mr. Park of Boston, moved the previous question which cuts off all debate except in the narrow limits of the question "shall the question be now put." After a short debate, made brilliant by some wit and *considerable* temper, the above question was put—the yeas and nays upon it having been moved "by some person or persons unknown," and most emphatically refused—and decided in the affirmative without a count.

The House then refused to re-consider.

After disposing of several papers on the table, at 15 minutes before two, the House voted, yeas, 136, nays 15, to adjourn.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Mr. John O'Hern was crushed to death between two cars at the Clapville Depot, on the Worcester and Springfield Railroad, a few days since. He was one of the individuals who jumped from the train and saved his life on the night of the late melancholy disaster at the Springfield Depot. He has left a wife and two or three children at Springfield. It is stated in the Springfield Gazette that the Directors of the Western Railroad have voted to the families of the four individuals who were killed on the 18th ult. a year's pay each. [Hartford Patriot.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The National Intelligencer states that among the fashionable arrivals in Washington, "a *Chinese Boodhist*, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker, who has been for some years a resident of that place. His name is CHIN-LUS, and bears the title of *Tuck-shoo-yin*, or student of letters. He was presented to the President, and, among other questions, he asked, in the figurative language of the East, *how long his Excellency had been the security of the people*, meaning how long he had been President." We [illegible] Mr. Van Buren's *answer* was the Intelligencer does not state.

FATAL ATTACK OF A SERPENT. A letter from Martinique, in the Journal of Guadeloupe, states that M. de Pichery, merchant, was attacked while on a hunting excursion by an enormous serpent, which attacked him, and inflicted several severe wounds in his legs. He defended himself with great courage; but, although timely succor was administered to him, he died four hours after. The serpent was nearly seven feet in length, and when opened, there were found in his belly one hundred and sixty two little ones.

ACCIDENT. A young man by the name of William Ward, while riding with a young lady named Martha Williams, in Pittsfield, on Sunday evening last, missed the road, and drove over a precipice about fifteen feet high on to the track of the railway. He had an arm broken and his head injured, and the young lady's ankle was broken, and a comb driven so deeply into her head that it could not be removed with the fingers. The horse was killed.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. The "Sage in Washington," in a letter published in the N. Y. Courier of yesterday, says: "I now consider it reduced to a positive certainty, that an extra session of Congress will be held, and that, probably at an early day. Such legislatures as may be in session, and which by law cannot elect their members of Congress before May, should forthwith provide for the contingency."

MURDER. A disgraceful affray took place at Lewisburg, Arkansas, on the 10th inst, in which several persons belonging to the steamboat Cherokee, and a man named Thompson, a citizen of Lewisburg, were engaged. All of them had been drinking, gambling, and quarrelling, which resulted in the death of Jabez Doms, engineer of the boat, who was shot, and in the shocking mutilation of Thompson with a bowie knife.

A NEW CAUSE FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. Two accidents recently happened on the Boston & Lowell Railroads—one by the breaking of a wheel, and the other by the running of fire-bars, which let the fire out, stopping the train. A London paper, with some appearance of jealousy, remarks, that "both these accidents are attributable to the using of engines obtained from America."

An attempt was made on the 14th inst. by Robert C. Foster of Nashville, Tenn., to assassinate Mr. Harris, editor of the Nashville Union. There had been some difficulty between them for a long time, and on meeting at that time Foster drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Harris—he wounded him in two places. At the last accounts he was in a very dangerous and precarious state.

DELAWARE. Mr. Cooper, the new Whig Governor of Delaware, has been inducted into office. His inaugural address discloses the [illegible] gular facts, that the State of Delaware has never been in debt; that a State tax does not exist and never was even laid but on one occasion, and that the Treasury has a surplus of half a million.

PASSPORTS. The New Haven Register says "Perhaps it is not generally known, that a citizen intending to travel in Europe, can procure a passport, free of charge, from Washington. He has but to leave the necessary directions with a Collector or Postmaster and [illegible] their duty to procure the document.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD. The Niagara Chronicle of the 14th announced that bail for Mr McLeod would on that day be given.

By the way, how happens it that the prisoner in this case is admitted to bail? He is indicted for murder, and we always supposed that murder was not a bailable offence.

DWELLING HOUSE ENTERED. Some thief entered the house of John Hancock, Esq., No. 30 Beacon street, between 3 and 6 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and carried off a variety of articles, among which was a surtout coat, a pair of boots, a large lot of shirts, bosoms and collars.

A DECIDED FAILURE. A fellow recently laid in wait for the editor of the Georgetown (Ohio) Advocate with the avowed intention of giving him a caning. The editor heard of it, and instead of getting a thrashing himself, gave his adversary the worst kind of a drubbing.

INDIANA. The Senate of Indiana have passed a bill authorizing the Governor of that State to order a special election of members of Congress, in anticipation of the regular election, in case of a called session of Congress on the Inauguration of General Harrison.

MULTUM IN PARVO. The Richmond Transcript neatly remarks:—"We wish Mrs. General Gaines would do like other ladies; draw a curtain over her lectures."

Probably her "liege lord," as she styles him, prefers her public to her curtain lectures.

A young German girl named Barbary Kn[illegible] committed suicide in Buffalo, a few days ago, by taking poison. She did it on account of the faithlessness of a lover who wasn't worth the price she paid for the poison. Of course she got essentially cheated.

MORE YOUTHFUL INCENDIARIES. On the afternoon of the 12th inst. three or four buildings were burned in Louisville. Two small boys, aged 15 and 9 years, were arrested; and they stated that they were instigated to fire the buildings by other persons.

BURGLARY. The grocers store of James Dunmon, No. 4 Blackstone street, was feloniously entered on Tuesday night last, and $25 in cash were stolen and a pail to carry them off in. The burgler entered by boring through the door.

We regret to learn from Washington, that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is so ill as to be unable to attend to his duties in the House, and that he will probably be necessarily absent for some time. He is under the care of Dr. Sewall.

THEFT. Some one walking through Hanover street Wednesday morning, helped himself to herself to a roll of twilled flannel from the store of D. Wheelock, No. 37 Hanover street. The goods were lying outside the door.

The New York papers of Monday state that Eldrige jury was then still out, and that it was the determination of the Court not to dismiss them till they had agreed on a verdict.

The Virginia Senate, on Friday, rejected the resolution of the House of Delegates to go into the election of a U. S. Senator on the 12th February.

On Saturday a woman was run over by an Omnibus in New York, and so badly injured that she died in a few hours.

EXECUTION. McElory and Johnson were executed in Buffalo, N. Y. on Wednesday last.

ITEMS.

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FIRES.

The umbrella manufactory of Wright & Brothers, No. 125 Market street, Philadelphia, was stroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The is estimated at nearly $100,000, about half which was covered by insurance. The stores Wilmer & Brothers, No. 123, and Wood & bolt, No. 127, were also damaged to the unt of nearly $30,000, which were fully insured. Two firemen were killed by the falling wall, and three others were seriously injured.

FIRE. Thursday morning, about a quarter fore 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the k part of the unoccupied house on Washington street, formerly known as the Amory House, ed by Henry Codman, Esq. The vigilance the fire department prevented the destruction the building, although it was considerably aged. The front part was improved as dry ds stores, the goods in which were much aged by the fire and water. There is little ht but the origin of the fire was caused by incendiary.

The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock last Monday ning was occasioned by the curtains of a bed ing caught from a lamp in the third story of se No. 7 Stamford street, owned and occuied by Mr. John Simmons. The fire was extinished without the engines having commenced ying, but considerable damage was done to bed, furniture, &c., in the room.

FIRE. A serious fire occurred at Lafayette, on the 13th inst. in the Orphan Boys Asy- . A large building used as a dormotory and ool room, together with a valuable library, entirely consumed. The bedding of about boys was also consumed. The total loss is imated at $8000. An appeal had been made the community, for subscriptions.

FIRE AT CANTON. The establishment being to the Bolivar Cotton Manufacturing mpany at Canton was destroyed by fire. Loss imated at from $25,000 to $30,000—insured the Manufacturers office this city.

The extensive Flour Mills of the Messrs. Taylors of St. Louis, in Louisiana, Mo., were destroyed by fire on Friday night the 8th inst.—he loss is said to be $15,000—insurance only 000.

Property to the amount of $5000 was destroyed fire on the morning of the 4th inst. in the n of Granby, Ct.—insurance upwards of 000.

TERRIFIC INSANITY. A man named Isaac ely, of Bath, Me., was recently conveyed to Insane Asylum, at Augusta, where he soon t of absolute exhaustion in consequence of ravings. It was found almost impossible to fine him, and in some of his fits of delirium exhibited the strength and ferocity of a tiger. one case, six men found it impossible to hold he knocked and scattered them about like f before the wind. His organ of destructiveness was terribly developed, and had he gone to k with the intelligence of a sane mind, he ht almost have demolished the Asylum.

When Longfellow's 'Outre Mer' was received England, a literary journal mentioned it as work of a Mr. *Longbow*—rather an unfortue cognomen for a traveller to obtain.

FRIENDS. Old John Selden says that "old nds are best. King James used to call for old shoes; they were easiest for his feet."

The Silvie de Grasse that sailed from New k for Havre on Monday, took out $120,000 specie.

Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday.

By Stephen Brown.

Shares Lewis's Wharf Co. $799 per share.
" Western Railroad, 83¼ per cent.
" Eastern Railroad, 2 per cent advance.
" Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) 14 per cent.
" Nashua Manufacturing Co. $690 per share.
" Appleton Manufacturing Co. 2 per cent adv.
" Lowell Manufacturing Co. 4 per cent adv.
" Merrimac Manufacturing Co. 17½ per ct. adv.
" City Bank, 96 per share.
" Market Bank, 60) a 61¼ per share.
" Firemen's Insurance Co. 84 a 84¼ per sh.
" East Boston Co. 81½ a 81¼ per share.
" Boston Theatre, $730 per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dr. Lucas Cook, of Wendall, Mass. to Fidelia Hayward; Mr. Ansel S. Flanders to Nancy A. P. Pierce; Mr. Everett Peters to Miss Ann W. Gardner; Mr. Moses P. Stone to Miss Anita Baker; 24th inst. by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Simeon Pierce to Miss Sarah A. Porter; Mr. Wilson Haynes Jr. to Miss Sarah A. Withington.

In Stoughton, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Ide, Mr. Otis Smith, Jr. to Miss Cynthia F. Hardy. In Montpelier, Vt. 20th inst. Mr. Joseph Burrage, of Boston, to Miss Frances S. Perrin, of M.; 10th inst. by E. P. Lothrop, of Worcester, to Miss Clarissa Jane of M.

In Charlestown, Mr. Charles Tufts, of Cambridge, to Miss Elizabath W., daughter of Col. John Kenser.

In Newton, Mr. Asa Williams to Miss Elizabeth Ingsbury, of Weston.

In Lexington, Mr. Charles Clark to Miss Emeline Smith.

In Monson, 20th inst. by Rev. A. Ely, Mr. Alfred Morcross to Miss Olivia Chapin.

In New York, Dec. 23, Dr. William W. Dwight of Bath Hadley, to Miss Mary Louisa Goetchius.

DEATHS.

In South Boston, 23d inst. at the house of Mr. R. Emerson, Lydia Burnham, 43. She committed suicide by hanging herself with a silk handkerchief. She had been deranged two years.

In Walpole, Dec. 26, Miss Deborah W. Clapp, 39.

In Cambridgeport, on Thursday morning, Mr. John Partridge aged 63.

In Brookline, 15th inst. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Josiah W. Goddard, 34.

In Lincoln, on Tuesday morning, Deacon Thomas Wheler, 82.

In Chester, Vt. on Thursday, Jan. 21, Samuel Andrews, Esq. 72.

In Edgartown, Mr. Rodulphus W. Coffin, 34.

In Charlestown, on Thursday last, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Hall, 35.

On 12th inst., suddenly, Henry Woods, Esq., P. M. of Avon, 39.

In Newark, N. J. 17th inst. Seth Lee, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Barre, Mass. 70.

In Worcester, Dec. 25, Miss Alice Davis, 45.

In the coast of California, Aug. 17, Baldwin Coolidge, son of Mr. Henry Rogers of this town, 20. His death was occasioned by the capsizing of one of the boats attached to the ship California, of Boston.

In Prescott, 8th inst. Mr. William Conkey, 90.

In Grafton, Mr. Caleb Segur, a revolutionary pensioner, formerly of Northborough, 94.

In Rutland, by a fall which broke his neck, Mr. Scott Forbes, 56.

In Northborough, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Capt. Thomas W. Lyon, 57; Mrs. Adeline B. relict of the late Wm. Servey, of Uxbridge, 29; Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Elisha Ball, 45.

In Cambridge, Ohio, recently, Mr. Andrew Whittaker said to only want one month of being 125 years old. One year ago he reaped and shocked eight sheaves of wheat.

In Bruce, Michigan, 29th ult. Rev. John Taylor, 78, formerly minister of Deerfield, Mass.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending January 23, 18; Males, 10; Females, 8: Stillborn, 1. Of consumption, 1, old age, 1, infantile, 2, whooping cough, 1, small pox, 2, disease of the spine, 1, apoplexy, 1, typhus fever, 1, convulsions, 1, sudden, 1, cancer, lung fever, 1, dropsy on the brain, 1, brain fever, 1.

Straw Braid Wanted.

500,000 YARDS of Nice Straw **Braid** wanted by E. A. & J. CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the lowest cash price.
Framingham, Jan. 28, 1841. 4w

☞ **The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.**

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscriptions.

Notice to Subscribers.

I am informed that my agent gave some Subscribers to understand that he was coming round to collect, and that the price would be but two dollars whenever he should call. My agent did very wrong in making such statements. It was without my knowledge or consent that such were made. I wish to inform all such that two dollars will be received for the last year's subscription if sent immediately to this office free of expense. My terms are $2 in advance. If payment is delayed beyond six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due) 2 50 will be charged. I don't wish to be understood that I am precise to a day or a week, or even a month, as regards the advance pay, but I do wish to be understood that if an account runs over the usual time, and I have to send a collector after it, I shall invariably charge 2 50. Subscribers will see by the article above that by handing their money to the Postmaster, he will send it here free of expense.

All payments will be expected in future at this office.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

The call for back numbers has been so great that we shall not be able to furnish them hereafter.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Jan. 30.

Coals. The market is extremely languid for foreign Coals, and present prices correspond to the last cargo sales. Anthracite continues to sustain for the retail demand, the late advance on prices. Sales by auction have been for Sydney, $8[illegible] a 8[illegible], and Newcastle, $10 per chaldron.

Coffee. There has been rather an increased demand for Coffee of late, and holders of good qualities are more inclined to advance their rates a little. The sales of the week include nearly 1000 bags St. Domingo, 9 [illegible] 9½c per lb; 400 bags Government Java, 11c; Cuba, 10 a 10½c; and 2 a 300 do Porto Cabello, 10½ a 11c per lb, 6 mos.

Fish. There has been a good demand for all kinds of dry Fish, at former prices, mostly from stores, comprising about 2500 qtls small, and 2500 a 3000 do large. The market closes firm at former rates. But little doing in Mackerel, and no material variation on last reported prices; No. 1 $811 25; No. 2, $8 25; No. 3, $7 per bbl; and Halifax No. 2, $13 a $13½ do.

Hides. The only sales that have come to our knowledge consist of 50 hides green salted, and 17 do dry Calcutta, terms not transpired. A few small lots Southern at 12 a 13c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. The late accounts from Germany and England, received per steamship Columbia, stating the entire failure of the crop in Germany, and great scarcity and high price in London, have caused the holders to acquire more firmness, and considerable advance was required at the close for the crops of 1836, '37 and '38. 4000 lbs uninspected were taken for Philadelphia market, and forwarded per railroad, at about 32 a 33c per lb.

Molasses. The transactions at the close of the week in distilling qualities, comprised 10 a 1200 hhds Cuba at 19c, 3 per cent off for cash, and a cargo same description, in Newburyport nest casks, and in superior order, 19½c per gallon, 6 mos; Havana sweet, to the trade, 20 a 21c, and Trinidad, 24 a 25c per gallon

Education.

This is a very important subject, and our readers cannot fail to be interested in the discussion of the most ready means to promote it, and to extend it through the land. In our last number we expressed some fears that our modern *improved* English grammars had not made the study more easy or more useful. We have a few words to say upon the English verb.

It always expresses or implies *action* of some kind: action is inseparable from its nature, and we may with as much propriety say a noun is not the *name* of a thing, as that a *verb* does not denote *action*.—But every verb above named has, occasionally, an objective case after it, expressed, and governed by *it*, *then* most writers call them *active* or *transitive* verbs; but when no object is *expressed*, then they are neuter or intransitive!!

It is believed by us that every action has a result—that it terminates on some object expressed or understood. We run a race, we dream a dream,—but when we say we *dreamed*, and express no object after dreamed, is it not implied that we dreamed a *dream*? *Tent* seldom has an objective case expressed, but we find such expressions as this, "he *sat him* down upon the brink," &c., but as a man seldom *sits down* any one else than himself, the object is not usually expressed—there is no need of expressing it, because it is implied, and the sense is complete without it. So when we *sleep*, we always sleep something. Some have *slept* the *sleep* of death and when that is the case we express the object, but when we speak of common sleeping we have no occasion to declare what we slept, and we usually say we slept—yet it no wise to convey more than the simple fact that we had, or took, sleep, common sleep, we express the objective; as, I *slept* a long *sleep*—I almost *slept* my eyes out.

The verb *to rain* is generally used to denote that water falls from the clouds, and therefore when we are told it rains, we never inquire what it rains, we presume it is water or rain as usual—*it rains*—the clouds or the weather *rain* something, it not here is an *act* without any *effect*—how can it, or any thing, rain without producing an effect?—water from the clouds is the usual effect.

But in extraordinary cases we hear of a different kind of substance rained down.

"And the Lord *rained* down *fire* and *brimstone* upon them!"—here the objects were expressed because they were unusual,—extraordinary. It was necessary to express the objects rained down, otherwise we should not take the meaning.

"To write" is marked in our dictionaries v. a. and also v. n.—verb active, and verb neuter! Now we ask, when a person writes does not he always write something? How can he write and produce no effect—write nothing? We always write something when we write, if it is nothing but a scrawl. There is no question about it. But here as in other cases we often express the act without the object, because our meaning is apprehensive without it. We wish a laborer to sign a receipt for his wages, and we ask him, do you write? He says yes, I write. His meaning is clear to us, and ours to him. If a man says "I write," and we have any doubt of his meaning we ask him what he writes? He may then answer, I write letters, I write poetry, I write French. The boy says, "I *wrote marks* to-day, but to-morrow I go to write *joining-hand*."

Is there any propriety in calling such a verb as *write*, a neuter verb? "*Love*,"—"*to love*," is noted in all dictionaries as an active verb—it is never called otherwise, yet we often express the verb without the object after it. We say A is in love, or that he *loves*, without naming whom he loves. We may not know the object of his love; but we may judge by his actions that he is *love-sick*—that he *loves*—and in this case we can say no more than that he loves—is this a neuter verb in such a case? Suppose we say, "he loves" to write. Is the verb neuter in this case? It has no objective case after it.

It is time to examine more closely these expressions, and enquire whether the distinctions which are commonly made in our grammars are correct. This inquiry is important in more than one point of view, for if no such distinctions really exist it is waste of time to trouble the learner with them. If each one of our verbs is significant in itself, each may be parsed by itself, and one argument in favor of making a passive voice in our language is answered.

But, say our critics, what will you do with the verb *am*, *to be*, *was*, *were*, &c.? Is this too an *active verb* in all its forms? *To be to exist*, *to live*, *take in the our breath*, have much the same meaning—Webster says, *to be* signifies *to exist*, to have a real state of existence, and this is Johnson's definition. It is said that am was formerly spelt ah-ma, and was compounded of *ah*, *breath*, *to breathe*, and ma, the *hand*, to hand—that it signified *to sustain*, or to *support* one's self in existence—but as one cannot *vivify* another, inflate another's lungs, it became restricted to the nominative case, the object was clearly understood without being expressed.—In the infinitive and imperative modes we use *be* correctly. We say "*Be it* far from thee"—"*Be* here to-morrow"—I will *be* in Europe"—"I will *be* at your house, &c.

Fasting.

Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practiced, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthy sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in every week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took his exercise on horseback. This list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well-meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate, and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet be full as rational as the one just mentioned, if on eyes weakened by long exercise in the common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them perfectly shaded and at rest. Journal of Health.

Mechanics' Wives.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold women in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration, reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; always justified out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she would exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her as a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxiety of a husband dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her for his sake, sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them, placing all her joys and her happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them up to thought and virtue, to piety and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world."

The Tariff.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a late resolution of the Senate, has communicated to them his plan for a permanent adjustment of the Tariff, designed more particularly to take effect after the full operation of the compromise act, in June, 1842.

The first and leading feature of his system is, to consider all the principles of 1833, unalterable, viz:—that from the 1st of July, 1842, there shall be no duty on any article of any description, which shall exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem. What would be the effect of this limitation, incase a duty of 20 per cent. on all imports should be insufficient to raise the necessary revenue, he says must be settled when the case shall arise. We are of opinion that in such case it would be considered a question of no great difficulty. Congress being by the Constitution invested with powers to raise the necessary revenues, and authorized to levy duties on imports for this purpose, without restriction, it cannot be pretended that the law of one Congress, whatever the circumstances under which it was passed, should be suffered to bind their successors in such manner as to divest them of this necessary authority.

Weight of Military Men.

The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

August 19, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West Point:

General Washington	240lbs
General Lincoln	224 "
General Knox	280 "
General Huntingdon	132 "
General Greaton	166 "
Colonel Swift	210 "
Colonel Michael Jackson	252 "
Colonel Henry Jackson	208 "
Lt. Col. Huntington	252 "
Lt. Col. Cobb	196 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys	224 "

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers were 214 pounds.

Cotton Spindles. An estimate has been published, of the number of cotton spindles on the continent, in full operation. The total number is said to be 6,500,000; of which number, 3,200,000 belong to France. The wages of labor are stated to be about 7s a week on the continent, to 18s 6d. in England.

North Carolina. It appears by the late census, that the population of North Carolina consists of 22,721 free persons of color, 246,917 slaves—aged 187,288 whites—total, 756,939. In 1830 the population was 737,987. Increase in ten years, 18,952.

Proceedings of Congress.

Wednesday, Jan. 20. *The Senate* was engaged until six o'clock in the discussion of the prospective pre-emption system.—The bill, after undergoing various amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill passed to be engrossed changing the place of holding the Circuit and District Courts in New Hampshire, from Exeter to Concord.

In the House, sundry petitions were, by consent, presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The House, in further execution of the special order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to authorize the issue of an additional amount of five millions of Treasury notes (Mr. Casey in the chair.) Mr. Bell rose and addressed the committee at great length on the subject of the finances, and the condition of the Treasury, present and prospective. Mr. Bell having taken his seat, Mr. W. Thompson obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which motion having prevailed, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

After the House came out of Committee of the Whole, sundry petitions and papers were presented and referred.

Mr. Bell submitted to the House the following communication from the Secretary of War to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

War Department, Jan. 18, 1841.

Sir:—Strong representations have been made to me that a deputation of Seminoles and Creeks from Arkansas might induce their brethren in Florida to lay down their arms, and emigrate to the Western Territory. Captains Armstrong and Page were authorized, on the 29th of May last, to select and carry with them to Florida, a delegation for the purpose mentioned. The latter, with twelve chosen individuals, has been in Florida some time, and it is my determination they shall remain so long as there is the least probability of success.

There are no means at the disposal of the Department to defray the expenses incident to this effort at pacification. I have lately been advised that some influential individuals in or near St. Augustine might be usefully employed to the same end, and have to request an appropriation of $15,000 to meet the expenses that will be necessarily incurred.

Very respectfully, &c.

J. R. POINSETT.

These papers were referred back to the Committee on Indian Affairs for the action of that committee thereon.

While the House was in Committee of the Whole, a message was received from the President, accompanied with a large bundle of documents. It was not read, but was understood to relate to the troubles in China, and is in answer to a call heretofore moved in the House.

And the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 20. *In the Senate*, Mr Webster presented the credentials of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Senator elect from Massachusetts, *in the place of Mr. Thomas*, resigned; which being read, Mr. Bates was duly qualified and took his seat.

The special order was then taken up, being the prospective Pre-emption bill, on its third reading, when Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone its further discussion until Monday next, and gave his reasons at length.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clay and Benton, the question was taken on the postponement, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Crittenden then renewed his motion to recommit the bill with instructions to so amend as to embody the two principles of pre-emption and distribution.

On this motion a long and animated debate ensued, which occupied the Senate until sun down; Messrs Crittenden, Webster, Wright, Benton, and others participating.

On motion of Mr. Lumpkin the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition from Massachusetts, praying Congress to prohibit Slavery in the District of Columbia; to reject all applications from Territories for admission to the Union as States, which recognize the legitimacy of slavery; and to prohibit the Slave trade between the States.

Objection being made to the reception of the petition, the Speaker decided that all that part of the petition which referred to the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was inadmissable by the rules of the House; but that part of it, which referred to the admission of slave Territories into the Union was capable of reception.

Mr. Black of Georgia moved that the petition be rejected.

Mr. Wise said that the petition was rejected by the rules of the House, and could not give rise to any discussion.

Mr. Black insisted that it had, or at least a portion of it, been received by the House; and he demanded that that part be distinctly rejected.

Here a long scene of confusion ensued, in which many gentlemen participated, and before any definite action took place the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Casey of Illinois in the Chair, and took up the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina addressed the House for an hour and a half upon the merits of the proposition under consideration. He examined the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of showing that there would be a permanent deficiency in the Treasury, and a permanent relief necessary. This eternal issuing of Treasury notes, Mr. Thompson said, was degrading to the country. We had been called upon to give our votes in order to keep soul and body together, ever since the present Administration came into power. He spoke of the necessity of preserving the faith of the country, and against the practices of issuing Treasury notes for the purpose of meeting engagements. The proper mode of meeting deficiencies in the Treasury was by taxation of articles of luxury, wines and silks, for which the rich ought to be taxed.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina followed his colleague. His object was to show that ten millions were not necessary for the government, and that five would leave no deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. Evans of Maine was to be replied to, but in the beginning of his remarks, the member from South Carolina found a snag in every position, partly occasioned by a misunderstanding of Mr. Evans, and partly from a partial reading of the Executive documents. Mr. Evans enlightened Mr. Rhett, who, to be more acquainted with his subject, consented that the committee rise. The committee rose, and the House adjourned at half-past three.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Saturday, Jan. 23. *In the Senate.*—The President presented the 4th annual report of the Board of Education, and of their Secretary, which was laid on the table and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Claims, reported resolves in favor of Isaac Newton and Freeman Curtis.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending to criminal cases the provisions of an act relating to the evidence of marriage, passed March 23, 1840.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of some legislation to check, and if possible, effectually prevent the increasing evil consequent upon the practice of betting upon the result of elections.

The bill relating to the State Bank was passed over.

In the House. A few petitions on the usual subjects, slavery, Florida, &c. were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Walley of Roxbury, the Governor's message of the 21st inst. was taken up, and on his motion it was Ordered, That the resolutions of Vermont be referred to a Joint Special Committee, and the resolutions of the inhabitants of Georgetown be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Ordered, in concurrence, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to examine the papers and documents in the Public Archives, and report if any further measures be necessary for their preservation.

On motion of Mr. Gorham of Boston, a resolve relating to the suit of Rhode Island with this State, was discharged from the orders of the day, read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Ordered, in concurrence, That Messrs. Washburn and Adams of the Senate, and Whitman of North Bridgewater, Clark of Montgomery, and Stone of Williamshoro', of the House, be a Committee to consider the expediency of legislating upon the subject of regulating the width of the felloes of wagons used for the transportation of merchandize upon the highways of the Commonwealth.

A bill in relation to the intermarriage of individuals of certain races was read a second time. Mr. Park of Boston should vote for this bill, not because of the arguments in the report, but because it was law regulating a matter of taste; and such laws were very injurious. It was as much a matter of taste as a woman's choice of a black or white ribbon for her bonnet, and if any white man showeth such bad taste as to choose a black wife, or if a black woman showed such bad taste as to choose a white husband, it was folly for the House to meddle with it.

The bill was passed to a third reading—141 to 92.

Monday, Jan. 25. *In the Senate*, the orders of the day were taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Bates to the bill in relation to gaming, was rejected, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The Resolve in favor of Isaac Newton 2d, passed to be engrossed.

The Resolve on the petition of Freeman Curtis, was laid upon the table.

Messrs. Bates and Whitemarsh were joined to the Committee of the House upon the resolutions of Vermont in relation to restricting the eligibility of the President of the United States to one term.

They engrossed resolves in relation to the Militia Bounty and on the petition of Benj. Wiggin were passed and sent to the Governor.

The report on the petition of Benj. Gallup, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, was accepted.

The consideration of the bill to reduce the capital of the State Bank was resumed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the House met as usual.

Petitions were presented and referred.

The House, on the non-concurrence of the Senate, receded from their reference of the petition touching the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, and in concurrence, referred it to the Committee on Towns.

The resolve on the petition of Benj. Wiggin, was passed to be enacted.

The orders of the day being called for, the first was the bill protecting laborer's wages from attachment under the trustee process, for the forty days previous to issuing the writ, which was the unfinished business of Saturday. A number of motions to amend were made, and Messrs. Austin, Park and Curtis of Boston, Wilson of Natick, (who moved to strike out the enacting clause,) Colby and Wendall of Lowell, spoke against the bill. It was defended by Messrs. Allen of Northfield, Giles of Cambridge, Bradburn of Nantucket, and Bartlett of Lowell, who, however, moved to amend so as only to provide for the exemption from attachment for his debts, of the wages of a laborer's wife and children.

The question being at last put upon this amendment it was rejected; and the question recurring on that of Mr. Wilson to strike out the enacting clause, which amounts to an indefinite postponement, the House adjourned at a late hour.

Tuesday, Jan. 26. *In the Senate.* Mr Kinsman of Essex, from the Joint Committee on the memorial of Wm. Bartlett and others, submitted a Report accompanied with sundry resolves in relation to French Claims—Read and ordered to be printed.

The petition of the Middlesex Co. Commissioners, for confirmation of their doings in laying out a highway across the navigable waters of Miller's River, in the towns of Cambridgeport and Charlestown—were referred to the proper committees.

Ordered, that the Committee on Banks consider the expediency of repealing the law, allowing damage to be taken on protested drafts and bills of exchange.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire if any alterations or amendments are necessary in the law relating to mortgages of personal property.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the bill concerning imprisonment for debt, was taken up, and the motion submitted by Mr. Kinsman on Friday last, having been amended, the bill was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution of the State of Indiana, restricting the eligibility of the President of the U. S. to one term, were transmitted to both Houses by the Governor.

The orders of the day were taken up. The consideration of the bill to reduce the capital of the State Bank was resumed, and the question being stated on ordering it to a third reading, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 5 to 27.

Mr. Richardson of Boston presented a petition of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation for power to take land to widen their track, and for increase of their capital—committed to Committee on Railways.

In the House, a number of bills and resolves were advanced one stage; but the principal subject of discussion was the resolve authorizing the Governor to pay the Attorney General for his case on the part of this State of the suit between this Commonwealth and the State of Rhode Island; both for the past and future services.

Many gentlemen were of opinion that it was the duty of the House to consider the propriety of paying the whole amount charged by the Attorney General, or of reducing that sum. Mr. Gorham of Boston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which reported the bill, thought that this was most appropriately the province of the Governor and Council. In answer to inquiries on that point, he repeatedly said, that although the Committee had no direct or detailed information on the subject, their understanding was that the Attorney General had performed this duty, not *as* Attorney General, but as special Counsel, appointed and *retained* to attend to this particular case.

After an amendment providing that the Executive should draw warrants for the pay of the Attorney General for demands accruing hereafter, but *not* of past claims had been offered, argued and negatived.

Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, moved to amend the resolve so that the Executive should pay the Attorney General for his past services only his travelling expenses, "excluding therefrom any expense arising from the company of any friend."

After a few remarks on this amendment by Mr. Walley of Roxbury, the House adjourned, without taking any question thereon, at 2 o'clock.

Frozen to Death. It is stated in the Mercantile Journal, that about a month since, a man named John Kelsey, who resided in Salisbury, Ct., having mysteriously disappeared from his home, search was made for him, and he was found frozen to death at the side of a fence, with a jug of brandy by his head, just fourteen days from the time when he was last seen, at a grog shop—snow having fallen in the mean time, and hidden him entirely from view.

Horrid. A Mrs. Mair, of Freedom township, Ill., on the 1st instant, in a fit of insanity, threw her infant on to the fire, by which it was burnt to a crisp!—The little sufferer made frequent attempts to creep from the flames, but as often did the insane mother thrust it in again, until it perished amid the embers. Mrs. M. has heretofore been subject to fits of mental aberration.

Accident. We learn from the Concord Freeman that Mr. Marshall Farr, of Ashby, while engaged in hunting, a few days since, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of the gun of a companion, which was loaded with buck shot. About twenty-five of the shot have been extracted from Mr. Farr's thighs. It is thought he will recover.

The Public Domain. The amount of unsold land in nine states is 154,000,000 acres, sold, 84,000,000, receipts $97,000,000, cost to the nation in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, in extinguishing Indian titles, removing Indians, Indian wars, agencies, offices, &c., $109,000,000. The cost so far has exceeded the receipts $12,000,000.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday afternoon on the body of one Lydia Burnham, who, in derangement, committed suicide by hanging herself with a handkerchief. She was 43 years of age, was born in Milford, New Hampshire.—Verdict of the Jury; Death occasioned by hanging herself, being mentally deranged.

Good. "Why is the letter D like a ring?" said a young lady to her accepted, one day. The gentleman, like the generality of his sex in such a situation, was as dull as a hammer. "Because," added the lady, with a very modest look at the picture at the other end of the room, "we can't be *we—d* without it.

Massachusetts Treasury.

The amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840, including balance on hand at the commencement was $186,510. The amount of expenditures $115,848, leaving a balance on hand in the Treasury the 1st inst. of $70,662. The amount of present liabilities on the Treasury, is $18,022.

The income for 1841 from sources already provided, is like to fall short $400,000.

The amount of notes held by the State for Maine lands sold, considered good, $156,401, one half the proceeds of which is appropriated to the School Fund.

The State holds the following funds, viz: the School Fund, which is invested chiefly in loans to certain banks, at 5 per cent. interest, and amounts to $450,91[illegible]

The Sinking Fund to redeem the Western Railroad Scrip, amounting to $161,717.

The Warren Bridge Fund, amounting to $34,541.

And the School Fund for certain loans, amounting to $2,500. The aggregate of those funds is $669,770.

The amount of scrip issued to the different Railroads is $3,300,000.

The principal receipts of revenue during the year were, from the Bank Tax, $[illegible] 368; and from the Auction Tax, $52[illegible]

The principal expenses were, for pay of members of the Legislature, $[illegible] 397; Salaries established by law, [illegible] Judiciary, including Judges, and Registers of Probate, and Clerks of the Executive Departments, $71,162; Co[illegible] balances, $64,236; and pauper accounts $45,805.

Treasury of Maine.

The whole debt of the State amounts to $1,678,367, of which all but $37[illegible] is funned, and payable in periods of [illegible] 8, 15 and 20 years. The estimate charge for interest the ensuing year is $98,[illegible] For meeting this debt, and the current expenses of the State, the Treasury has already the following resources: Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1841, $82,736; Bank Tax for 1841, $10,000; Duty on Commissions, $2,500; Balance of State tax of 18[illegible] due Jan. 1, 1841, $97,718; Notes and Bonds in hands of land agent, and [illegible] notes and bills receivable, estimated as available for $205,000; Claim on the United States, $350,000, and Bank tax $18,000, making a total of $795,954. The estimate of probable receipts for 1841, is $458,894, including cash on hand, $200,000; claimed of the United States for Boundary expenses, the State tax, Bank tax, and $300,000 from the land agent. The Bank tax appears to be appropriated to the School Fund. The estimate of expenditure for the current year is $206,627.

Advice to parents.—Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the disobedience of your own folly betray you into a violation of your obligations.

Advice to indiscreet people.—Never be a printer to publish your folly in a book for it is worse than being hung, and paying the executioner forty shillings.

Advice to babies.—Remain with your mothers as long as you can, and don't get married before you are out of leading strings.

Advice to judges.—In forming an opinion, keep both ears open, and then you can hear on both sides.

Advice to legislators.—Never be the corrupt tools of wealth.

An Old Farmer Gone. We see in the last Western Recorder, published at Zanesville, that a Mr. Andrew Wheeler died near Cambridge, Ohio, July 2, aged 125 years, less one month. The Rev. W. Marshall in communicating the fact, states that one year ago last harvest he reaped eight sheaves of wheat, and shocked them.

Proposed Amendment. The joint resolution before the Legislature of Indiana expressive of the sense of that body in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as would confine the President from re-election, has passed both houses by a large majority.

Insurance. The number of Insurance Companies in Boston, is 22; amount of marine risks is $38,278,737, and of fire risks $49,839,951. The amount of marine losses paid by them during the year is $1,441,844, and of fire losses $375,144.

Quills and Pens. It is mentioned in an English exchange paper, as a remarkable fact, that while Great Britain and France are inundating Germany with their metalic pens, Germany is exporting large quantities of goose quils to those two countries.

Supposed to be Lost. There are outstanding at the present time, $750,000 of the notes of the old United States Bank most of which are supposed to be destroyed, as they have almost entirely ceased to make their appearance for redemption.

Gen. Samuel Chandler, of Lexington has been nominated to the Council by Gov. Davis for the office of Sheriff of Middlesex County.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.